



ISINGIRO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MULTI-HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN

2022/3-2024/5

ISINGIRO DISTRICT MULTI-HAZARD CONTINGENCY PLAN CHECKLIST

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FIGURE 1: MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING LOCATION OF ISINGIRO DISTRICT



APPROVAL

Isingiro District Local Government recognizes the importance of District Contingency Plan (DCP) and Disaster management and preparedness which is a mandatory requirement under the Constitution of Uganda and the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management (2011).

The updated Isingiro District Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan provides for a coordinated response to the anticipated potential emergencies to address the humanitarian needs of those adversely affected. Efforts have been made to ensure that the DCP is in line with the District vision and mission and in conformity to the National Development Plan III (NDP III), Vision 2040, and the District Development Plan 2020/21–2024/25.

This document is for use by all Heads of Departments and partners under the coordination of the District Planning Department. The District Contingency Plan enjoys the support of Isingiro District Local Government, Government of Uganda, and the implementation and maintenance of the Plan is the responsibility of Isingiro District Local Government.

Alone Turahi

District Chairperson – Isingiro District Local Government

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Isingiro District Local Government is pleased to publish the second edition of the District Disaster Contingency Plan which is expected to be operational between FY 2022/3-2024/5. The DCP as a multi-hazard planning document is crucial for disaster preparedness and response in Isingiro District. However, it would not have been possible to review and update the document without the unrelenting support of certain individuals and Organisations.

First off, appreciation is extended to the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) for the input of time, expertise and effort which has resulted into the successful reproduction of yet another edition of the DCP.

Secondly, we acknowledge the support of all District Partners particularly Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), Belgium Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross (with funding from European Union) for facilitating the process leading up to updating of the DCP. In the same vein, appreciation goes to the Office of The Prime Minister for the technical support provided during the development of the second edition.

Commendation is also extended to the Isingiro District Political Leadership and District Council for the usual support provided during the updating of the DCP.

Lastly, sincere appreciation goes to everyone who diligently participated in the process of updating the document which without their support would have been impossible.

May The Almighty God reward and bless you.

Asiimwe Alice Rushure

Chief Administrative Officer – Isingiro District

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This second edition of the multi hazard contingency plan is in response to the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, with the purpose to have a disaster prepared Isingiro District by counteracting vulnerability at community and local government levels, reducing the impact of hazards where possible through mitigation, prediction, early warning, preparedness and response. This plan has been prepared in close collaboration and coordination with OPM and Uganda Red Cross Society supporting its facilitation.

The updated Plan is presented in five chapters:

Chapter 1 has details of the introduction and background literature of Isingiro District. It explains the topography of the District, climate and vegetation, population size and distribution, and the purpose of the formulation exercise of the contingency plan.

Chapter 2 gives an elaborate situational analysis of the disaster issues in Isingiro District. It gives the assessment of the possible disasters in the District and the analysis of the top five. It explains the vulnerability analysis of the hazards and priority areas for response in the eventuality of the hazards.

Chapter 3 looks at the general objective of the contingency plan. It has the vision, goal and strategic objectives of the plan. The vision of the Plan is “An efficient and effective disaster - risk management system developed in Isingiro District”. While the goal is “To establish a well-coordinated Multi-sectoral approach to prevent and effectively respond to disasters in order to mitigate impact”.

Chapter 4 explains the management and coordination arrangements of this plan. It gives a clear guidance on how the resilience capacities available will be guided to resist and respond to systematic and sudden shocks the District may suffer. It identifies all development partners and programmes in the District, the activities implemented, giving an understanding of the capacity Isingiro District has and this has been done by enlisting the organisations/stakeholder, sector involved in and activities being implemented. They include both local and international stakeholders.

This chapter also has an illustration of the organisational structure indicating how information will flow among the different key stakeholders. It will guide management and coordination from the OPM down to the VDMC and vice versa. The chapter also identifies some key challenges on District capacity assessment gaps, which need addressed in preparation for readiness to manage the emergency humanitarian situations, which may arise for an effective disaster management in the District.

Chapter 5 has the capacity-planning matrix. It seeks to operationalize the plan, basing on the District's capacity to respond to the possible hazards. It stipulates the strategic objectives, operational objectives, activities, personnel, focal/supporting entities, disaster phase, location, time start, duration and budgets for each of the five key sectors identified (Management and coordination, food security, water and sanitation, health and education)

Chapter 6 has the Appendices and Annex.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	American Refugee Committee
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBS	Community Based Services
DCO	District Commercial Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DHO	District Health Officer
DIO	District Information Officer
DLG	District Local Government
DNRO	District Natural Resources Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GoU	Government of Uganda
HCS	Health Centres
HHs	House Holds
HRV	Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability
IDDMC	Isingiro District Disaster Management Committee
IDLG	Isingiro District Local Government
ILO	International Labour Organisation
LC	Local Council
LLG	Lower Local Government
m.a.s.l	meters above sea level

MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NFA	National Forestry Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PWDs	People with Disabilities
PFO	Principal Finance Officer
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
SCDMC	Sub-County Disaster Management Committee
S/C	Sub-County
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
TC	Town Clerk
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation
T/C	Town Council
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UWESO	Uganda Women’s Effort to Save Orphans
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
VHT	Village Health Team
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

GLOSSARY OF KEYWORDS AND TERMINOLOGIES

Adaptation means the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities

Climate variability refers to the climatic parameter of a region varying from its long-term mean. Every year in a specific period, the climate of a location is different. Some years have below average rainfall, some have average or above average rainfall

Disaster is a progressive or sudden widespread or localized, natural or human-caused occurrence, which causes or threatens to cause death or injury, damage to property, infrastructure or environment, disruption of life of a community and its magnitude exceeds the ability of those affected to cope using only their own resources

Disaster management is a continual and integrated multi-sectorial and multidisciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation

Hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation

Mitigation means structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation, and technological hazards

Preparedness means activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings and the temporary evacuation of people and property from threatened locations

Response means measures taken during or immediately after an incident or a disaster in order to bring relief to affected communities or individuals

Risk is a probability of a hazard occurring or threatening to occur

Vulnerability refers to the propensity of exposed elements such as human beings, their livelihoods, and assets to suffer adverse effects when impacted by hazard events

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

Isingiro District is a District in Western Uganda bordered by Kiruhura District to the north, Rakai District to the east, the Republic of Tanzania to the south, Ntungamo District to the west, and Mbarara District to the northwest. Isingiro the chief town of the District is located approximately 35 kilometers by road, southeast of the city of Mbarara, the main metropolitan area in Ankole sub-region. Isingiro District has 21 Sub-counties and 9 Town Councils, 131 parishes and 901 Villages by July 2020. The following are sub-counties in Isingiro District: Birere, Endinzi, Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Kashumba, Kikagate, Masha, Mbaare, Ngarama, Nyakitunda, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Rugaaga, Kakamba, Rushaha, Ruyanga, Rwetango, Kagarama, Rwanjogyera, Rwambaga The Town Councils include Isingiro, Kaberebere, Endiinzi, Kabuyanda, Bugango, Kikagate, Kaubeizi, Ruhiira and Rugaaga.

1.2 Geographical location and size

The District is located in South Western Uganda and lies between Latitude 1-30° and 0-30° North Longitude 30-20° East and 31-20° East. It lies between the altitude of 1200m – 1810 m.a.s.l. Areas west of the District around Nyakitunda, Nyamuyaja, Kabingo and Kabuyanda hills have the highest altitudes up to 1810m towards Mbarara and Ntungamo District boarder. The low altitudes are along areas east of the District around Endiizi, Rushasha sub counties bordering with Rakai District and the lowest being at the main Lake Nakivale water body in Rugaga Sub County.

Its Land area is approximately 3010 sq. Km and it is at 1800 meters above sea level.

1.3 Topography

Steep hills and deep valleys especially in the sub-counties of Nyakitunda, Kabingo, Kabuyanda, Ngarama Rugaaga and Kashumba mostly characterize Isingiro's scenery. Gentle slope hills and low land areas for the sub-counties of Mbaare, Endiinzi, Masha and Part of Birere characterize other areas.

1.4 Climate

The District enjoys equatorial climate and receives average rainfall of 1200mm, temperature normally ranges from 17-30°C. It has two main rainy seasons during the months of March to May and September to November in each Calendar year. Some areas however have recently been faced with dry spell and chronic drought especially in Masha, Endiinzi and Kikagate Sub-counties. Some parts of Bukanga are also sometimes unfortunate as they are hit by hailstorms especially at the beginning of the September to November wet rainy season.

1.5 Vegetation

The District's ecological system is prone to chronic drought and the bare hills and rangeland characterize the terrain. Thorny bushes and trees characterized mostly of Ruborogota, Kabingo, Masha and Endiinzi Sub-Counties. Endiinzi and Rushasha are characterized by grassland savannah. There is also a presence of scattered swamps and valleys in the Sub-Counties as well as bare hills with stone deposits in most of the high lands.

1.6 Soils

The soils are mainly clay, late rite loam and sandy nature. The District natural resources include fertile soils in almost all sub-counties, presence of Lake Nakivale, Mburo, Kakyera and Oruchinga, availability of water springs in the sub-counties of Nyakitunda, Kabuyanda, Kabingo and Birere and greater Tin deposits in the Sub-County of Kikagate. Isingiro District is generally a fertile land which could be responsible for intense agriculture activity both crop growing and animal husbandry.

1.7 Population

As per the 2014 Population and Housing Census, Isingiro District Population was 486,360 people of which 235,621 being females and 250,739 being males. The Current total population projection 2020 is 596,400 of which 305,600 are females and 290,800 are males. Isingiro District also house two refugee settlement; Nakivale with a population of about 140,000 and Oruchinga Refugee Settlement with about 6,700. Table 1 shows the population size for each of the Lower Local Governments (LLGs) in the District.

Table 1: District Population by LLG

SN	LLG	Population (2020)
1.	NGARAMA S/C	41,100
2.	KAKAMBA	8,700
3.	RUGAAGA S/C	40,500
4.	KASHUMBA S/C	88,400
5.	ENDIINZI T/C	9,000
6.	ENDIINZI S/C	20,500
7.	MBAARE S/C	41,100
8.	RUSHASHA S/C	16,000
9.	BIRERE S/C	26,000
10.	ISINGIRO T/C	34,300
11.	KABEREBERE T/C	8,200
12.	KABINGO S/C	26,800
13.	KABUYANDA S/C	26,000
14.	KABUYANDA T/C	20,000
15.	KIKAGATE S/C	68,000
16.	MASHA S/C	32,000
17.	NYAKITUNDA S/C	51,000
18.	NYAMUYANJA S/C	19,300
19.	RUBOROGOTA S/C	21,500
	TOTAL	596,400

Source 1: District Planning Unit 2020

From the above table, it shows that the total population by 2020 is 596,400 people. Kashumba Sub-County has the highest population of 88,400 people and Kaberebere Town Council with the lowest population of 8,200 people.

1.8 Economic Activities

Economic activity refers to activity that people carry out to earn a livelihood. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity. According to the 2014 Census results, Subsistence farming remains the main source of livelihood with 78.5% of the household engaged in the industry. This is generally characterised by the engagement in crop production, livestock rearing, and other associated activities mainly for own consumption. Around 87.8% of the HHs are engaged in crop growing and 52.2% in livestock. Generally, 90% of the HHs are engaged in an agricultural activity. Subsistence farming is usually associated with risk, uncertainty (especially when based on seasonal rains) and low productivity. Subsistence farmers produce primarily for own consumption but may sell some of the produce.

1.9 Housing conditions

The public sector contribution to housing supply for accommodation is mainly limited to institutional quarters for specific institutions such as the Army, the police, schools and Hospitals among others. The 2014 census collected data on various aspects of household including the housing units they stay in. the information is normally used to deliver the welfare of the households and such information was however not collected for persons not enumerated in households namely those enumerated in hotels or institutions. Therefore, information from such people is not included in the analysis. Housing is one of the basic needs that have a profound impact on health, welfare, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indicators of a person's standard of living.

1.9.1 Status of dwelling units

The 2014 Census classified dwelling units as permanent, semi-permanent and temporary. Permanent dwelling units are those built with construction materials (for roof, floor and wall) that can maintain their stability for more than 15 years. The semi-permanent houses are those that are built with the combination of permanent and temporary materials and require regular maintenance. On the other hand, the temporary dwellings are those that are built with materials that cannot maintain their stability for more than 3 years and require regular replacement. All Housing Units thatched with untreated natural fibers are classified as temporary irrespective of wall and floor materials

1.10 Health infrastructure

Infrastructure includes number of Health Sub-Districts, hospitals, Health Centres and basic equipment. Isingiro District is made up of three Health Sub Districts namely, Bukanga, Isingiro North and Isingiro South. In the three Sub-Districts, there are several health centres at different levels. The distribution of health centers is considerably fair apart from Kabingo and Kabuyanda, each Sub-County has at least a health Centre III and each Sub-District has a health Centre IV. However apart from the only two Health Centre IIs which Kabingo and Kabuyanda have, have been joined by Birere, which has 3 health center IIs. The detailed health facility distribution in Isingiro District is indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of health facilities in Isingiro District

S/N	Classification of health service facilities	Number
1.	Health Center IV	04
2.	Health Center III	20
3.	Health Center II	40
4.	Private Not For Profit (PNFP) facilities	08
5.	Private For Profit (PFP) facilities	04
6.	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) sites	30
7.	Safe Male Circumcision (SMC) sites	07
8.	Antiretroviral Therapy (ART sites)	09
9.	TB treatment sites	28

Source 2: Isingiro District 5 year Development Plan 2015/16-2019/20

1.11 Education

Education is vital in promoting sustainable development by improving the people's various skills as well as raising awareness on various issues, which are important in human development like general living standards. Isingiro District attaches great importance to the development of education as a service as it trains children and adults in a range of skills from basic education to professional development. Most programmes are based on the National Curriculum that enables children to transfer into the public system more easily. Uganda's education system includes formal and informal education. Formal education comprises of training at primary,

secondary and tertiary. Formal education trains beneficiaries into basic skills of reading, writing and numeracy. Tertiary Education includes Universities, Colleges of Commerce, technical and Vocational Colleges, Technical Institutes, Polytechnic and Teacher Training Colleges.

1.12 Roads

Isingiro District has a total of approximately 2,049 km of District Urban and Community Access roads (DUCAR) of which the District Feeder Roads are 684 km, 393 km are Urban Roads in Isingiro, Kaberebere, Kabuyanda, Endiinzi, Bugango, Kikagate, Ruhira and Kamubeizi Town Councils. There are approximately 972 km of Community Access Roads (CARs) under the care of Sub-counties. The District is in charge of maintaining the condition of Feeder roads yet Sub-Counties and Town Councils maintain community Access and Urban roads respectively. Out of the 684 km District Roads, 21.07% are in good condition, 35.06% Fair while 43.87% are in bad condition. About 540 km are in maintainable condition while the remaining 144 km are bogged with bottlenecks, motorable with difficulty and due for rehabilitation interventions.

The District is also home to 387.6 km of Trunk Roads, which are under the care of Central Government under UNRA. Of this trunk road network in Isingiro, 20% is paved while 80% is unpaved. The paved roads include Katete – Nsongezi 49 km, Isingiro – Mabona loop 6 km and Nsongezi – Kikagate and Kikagate – Murongo Bridge road 19 km. The rest of the national roads are unpaved. Most of these roads are characterized by heavy traffic especially the Isingiro – Ntantamuki road (54.2 km) which can only be saved by up grading it to tarmac or bitumen standard. Most of these roads are under framework contracts with UNRA and occasionally UNRA does direct maintenance works but still face challenges.

1.13 Natural endowments and tourism

Isingiro District is endowed with a variety of natural resources such as lakes, rivers, minerals, sand, clay and stones. Major permanent water bodies include Kagera and Rwizi Rivers and Lakes Nakivale, Oruchinga and Mburo. Wetlands occupy 2% of the District total land area.

The District has monumental leisure and recreation sites in Kabingo and Kikagate in addition to Lake Mburo National Park which is one of Uganda's top safari destinations and closest in proximity to Kampala, Uganda's capital city.

CHAPTER TWO

HAZARD, RISK IDENTIFICATION, VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

2.1 Situational analysis

2.1.1 Hazard analysis

Common hazards in Isingiro District listed according to priority include:

- 1) Prolonged dry spells
- 2) Human disease outbreaks
- 3) Crop pests and diseases
- 4) Livestock pests and diseases
- 5) Environmental degradation
- 6) Hailstorms and winds
- 7) Road accidents
- 8) Floods
- 9) Population movements
- 10) Land conflicts

2.2 Risk Assessment

Table 3: Risk analysis for identified hazards

Hazard	Probability	Severity of Impacts	Relative Risk	Vulnerable Sub Counties
	Relative likelihood this will occur	Overall Impact (Average)	Probability x Impact Severity	
	1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful 3 = Possible 4=Probable 5 = Inevitable	1= Very Low 2= Low 3= Moderate 4 = High 5= Very High	1-10 = Low 11-20 =Moderate 21-25 = High	
Prolonged dry spells	5	5	25	Kikagate, Masha, Rugaga, Isingiro TC, Mbaare, Kashumba, Ruborogota, Endiinzi and Ngarama
Human disease outbreaks	5	2	10	Kikagate, Kaberebere TC, Kashumba, Isingiro TC, Kabuyanda TC, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Kakamba and Rushasha
Crop pests and diseases	3	4	12	Kikagati, Isingiro TC, Masha, Birere, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaga and Kaberebere TC
Livestock pests and diseases	5	3	15	Endiinzi, Kashumba, Kikagate, Masha, Mbaare, Ruborogota, Rushasha and Rugaga
Environmental degradation (wildfires, landslides)	5	2	10	Kikagate, Masha, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Rushasha, Nyakitunda, Kashumba, Isingiro TC, Kabingo, Nyakitunda, Kabuyanda, Nyamuyanja,
Hailstorms and winds	5	4	20	Mbaare, Nyakitunda, Ngarama, Kabingo, Kashumba, Masha,

				Nyamuyanja, Rugaaga, Kabuyanda, Isingiro T/C
Road accidents	5	3	15	Kaberebere T/C, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Kabuyanda T/C, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaaga, Endiinzi, Endiinzi T/C.
Floods	4	3	12	Isingiro T/C, Kashumba, Kabingo, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Rugaaga.
Population movements	5	5	25	Rushasha, Rugaga, Kashumba, Ngarama, Isingiro TC, Kikagate, Mbare, Kakamba
Land conflicts	5	5	25	Entire District

Key for relative risk

	High
	Moderate
	Low

2.3 Likelihood of occurrence of hazards

Table 4 shows the likelihood of occurrence for each of the identified hazards in Isingiro District and the relative number of affected populations/areas.

Table 4: Likelihood of occurrence of hazards in Isingiro District

SN	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/areas
1.	Prolonged dry spells	Kikagate, Masha, Rugaaga, Isingiro TC, Mbaare, Kashumba, Ruborogota, Endiinzi and Ngarama SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Famine • Loss of complete harvests • Malnutrition • Loss of life both humans and animals • Migration • Poverty • Scarcity of water • Increased disease occurrence • Reduced pastures • Air pollution (dust) • Reduced labour force • School dropouts • Family conflicts/SGBV • Prostitution 	Kikagate – 68,000 Masha – 32,000 Rugaaga – 40,500 Isingiro TC – 34,300 Mbaare – 41,100 Kashumba – 88,400 Ruborogota – 21,500 Endiinzi – 29,500 Ngarama – 41,100
2.	Human disease outbreaks	Kikagate, Kaberebere TC, Rugaaga Kashumba, Isingiro TC, Kabuyanda TC, Ngarama, Kakamba and Rushasha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Low productivity, • Poverty • Psychological stress • Loss of revenue • School drop out 	Kikagate – 68,000 Kaberebere TC - 8200 Kashumba – 88,400 Isingiro TC – 34,300 Kabuyanda TC – 20,000 Ngarama – 41,100 Rugaaga – 40,500 Kakamba – 8,700 Rushasha – 16,000

SN	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/areas
3.	Crop pests and diseases	Kikagate, Isingiro TC, Masha, Birere, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaaga and Kaberebere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity • Hunger • Poverty • Loss of lives • Loss of revenue • Malnutrition • School dropouts • Domestic violence 	Kikagate – 34,000 (50%) Isingiro TC – 17,150 Masha – 16,000 Birere – 13,000 Ngarama – 20,550 Kashumba – 44,200 Rugaaga – 20,250 Kaberebere TC - 4100
4.	Livestock pests and diseases	Endiinzi, Kashumba, Kikagate, Masha, Mbaare, Ruborogota, Rushasha and Rugaaga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity • Hunger • Poverty • Loss of lives • Loss of revenue • Malnutrition • School dropout • Domestic violence or SGBV 	Endiinzi – 7,375 (25%) Kashumba – 22,100 Kikagate – 17,000 Masha – 8,000 Mbaare – 10,275 Ruborogota – 5,375 Rushasha – 4,000 Rugaaga – 10,125
5.	Environmental degradation	Kikagate, Masha, Ngarama, Rugaaga, Rushasha, Kashumba Isingiro TC Nyakitunda SC, Kabingo, Kabuyanda Nyamuyanja,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution • Loss of plants, humans and animals • Scarcity of water • Famine/drought • Crop failure • Shortage of pastures • Forced migration • Loss of soil fertility 	Kikagate – 17,000 (25%) Masha - 8,000 Ngarama – 10,275 Rugaaga – 10,125 Rushasha – 4,000 Nyakitunda – 12,750 Kashumba – 22,100 Isingiro TC – 8,575 Kabuyanda SC – 6,500 Nyamuyanja – 4,825 Kabingo – 6,700

SN	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/areas
				Isingiro T/C – 8,575
6.	Hailstorms and winds	Mbaare, Nyakitunda, Ngarama, Kashumba, Masha, Nyamuyanja, Rugaaga, Kabuyanda, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants and property destruction Destruction of infrastructure Soil exhaustion Loss of lives 	Mbaare – 20,550 (50%) Nyakitunda – 25,500 Isingiro TC – 17,150 Masha – 16,000 Ngarama – 20,550 Kashumba – 44,200 Rugaaga – 20,250 Nyamuyanja – 9,650 Kabingo – 13,400
7.	Road accidents	Kaberebere T/C, Kabingo, Isingiro T/C, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Kabuyanda T/C, Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaaga, Endiinzi SC, Endiinzi T/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of lives Destruction of vehicles, motorcycles Destruction of infrastructure School dropouts Disability. 	Kaberebere TC – 6,150 (75%) Kabingo – 20,100 Isingiro T/C – 25,725 Kikagate – 51,000 Kabuyanda T/C – 15,000 Ngarama – 30,825 Kashumba – 66,300 Rugaaga – 30,375 Endiinzi SC – 15,375 Endiinzi T/C - 6750

SN	Hazard	Areas prone to specific hazards	Effects of the hazards	Number of affected population/areas
8.	Floods	Isingiro T/C, Kashumba, Kabingo, Kikagate, Kabuyanda, Rugaaga.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop and livestock destruction • Loss of lives • Destruction of infrastructure • Loss of arable land 	Isingiro T/C – 17,150 (50%) Kashumba – 44,200 Kabingo – 13,400 Kabuyanda – 13,000 Rugaaga – 20,250
9.	Population movements	Rushasha, Rugaaga, Mbaare, Kashumba, Ngarama, Isingiro TC, Kikagate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure on social services, environment, infrastructure • Disease outbreaks • Cultural conflicts 	Rushasha – 9,600 (60%) Rugaaga – 24,300 Mbaare – 24,660 Kashumba – 53,040 Ngarama – 24,660 Isingiro TC – 20,580 Kikagate – 40,800
10.	Land conflicts	Kashumba, Rugaaga, Masha, Kabuyanda SC, Isingiro T/C, Birere SC, Kabingo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Forced migration • Violence • Famine • Poverty 	Kashumba – 8,840 (10%) Rugaaga – 4,050 Masha – 3,200 Kabuyanda SC – 2,600 Isingiro T/C – 3,400 Birere SC – 2,600 Kabingo – 2,680

2.4 Hazard analysis

The detailed analysis including risk, vulnerability and capacities for each of the identified hazards is indicated in the following section;

2.4.1 Prolonged dry spells

Early warning signs				
Little rain/water				
Wilting of crops				
Browning of green grass				
Hot sunny days				
Seasonal weather forecasts by Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)				
Low water Levels in water bodies				
Cracks in clay soil				
Indicator plants e.g. Ehongwa plant				
Numerous butterflies				
Hazard analysis: Prolonged dry spells				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur	
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful	
	High = 3		3 = Possible	
			4 = Probable	
			5 = Inevitable	
Kikagate, Masha, Kashumba, Mbaare Rugaaga, Endinzi, Rwetango, Rushasha, Ruborogota, and Ngarama	High	June, July and Aug and Jan-Feb	Inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of food ● Malnutrition ● Shortage of water ● Encroachment on wetlands ● Destruction of vegetation e.g. bush burning ● Increased disease occurrence ● Reduced pastures ● Dust pollution

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low incomes/productivity • Domestic violence and SGBV • Increased crime rate • Reduction in the Tax revenue for the District
Vulnerability Analysis: Prolonged dry spells				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Economic Assets				
Businesses		Low or no sales		
Plantations		Drying up, reduced productivity, low quality		
Livestock		Diseases, reduced productivity, Death, Low quality		
Natural Assets				
Lakes, rivers, swamps		Silting, Reduced water levels		
Vegetation		Drying of the vegetation, fire outbreaks		
Infrastructure				
Valley dams		Cracking and silting		
Roads		Cracking, wearing out		
Social Assets				
Cultural practices		Cultural activities like marriages and other high-profile cultural activities may be cancelled due to lack of funds		
Families and communities		Increased internal family and community conflict over scarce resources e.g. at water wells and communal grazing lands, Increased crime rate in communities		
Education		Failure to meet school fees and feeding demands leading high school dropout rates		
Vulnerable Groups				

Children	Increased malnutrition, school dropout, child labour
Elderly	Hunger, malnutrition, increased death rates,
Refugees	Hunger, increased crime rate, water shortage, increased disease outbreaks
Women	Suffer from domestic violence, malnutrition, stress leading to low breast milk for the breastfeeding mothers, forced marriages for the young girls
PWDs	Malnutrition, neglected by community members and family, death

Coping mechanisms: Prolonged dry spells

General community	Individual
Leave wetland as water catchment areas	Buy food elsewhere in case of shortage
Plant trees as climate modifiers	Buy water from the nearby areas
Food storage especially dry grains	Food storage especially dry grains
Use alternative sources of energy like briquettes, charcoal saving stoves,	Do food rationing
Crop diversification by planting of cereals	Borrowing from self-help groups
Form self-help groups like SACCOS, village savings and loans association	Put up water harvesting facilities
Lobby for donations from GOU	Out-migration of part or all of communities
	Doing of casual labor in return for money and food
	Consumption of seed stocks
	Sale of livestock to purchase food

Priority Area of focus: Prolonged dry spells

Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation schemes • Improved early maturing drought resistant varieties for crops and breeds for livestock • Rotational grazing • Train people on silage and hay making of pasture • Do cross breeding of animals for better resistant breeds • Excavation of valley dams for water storage. • Strengthening statistical data collection
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do blanket supplementary feeding for the affected communities • Disease surveillance and mapping • Capacity building of the health workers on coping mechanism with the health hazards
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community water tanks • Excavation of boreholes • Water purification • Motorized water tanks (water bowser) • Enhancement of natural water sources (water trapping) • Strengthening statistical data collection
Business and market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of VSLA and SACCO • Product cooperatives • Promoting value additions • Skills training and development • Business diversification • Market intelligence and information dissemination, • Using commodity warehouses. • Strengthening statistical data collection
Natural resources and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-forestation and Afforestation • Introduction of drought resistant tree species

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Putting up conservation areas for indigenous of plants and animals Sensitization, advocacy and reinforcement of bylaws on environmental protection Strengthening statistical data collection
Hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Communal latrines and sensitization on use, proper waste disposal
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School feeding programmes to ensure pupil retention in drought-hit areas Parents are encouraged to pack some food stuffs for the children Introducing environmental conservation on school curriculum

2.4.2 Human disease outbreaks

Early warning signs				
Suspected cases of disease of epidemic potential				
Previous trends				
Mortality rates				
Thresholds and confirmed cases				
Scarcity of water				
Hazard analysis: Human disease outbreaks				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur	
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful	
	High = 3		3 = Possible	
			4 = Probable	
			5 = Inevitable	
Entire District	Moderate	Throughout the year	Inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of lives Low productivity

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty ● Psychological stress ● Loss of income ● School drop outs ● Reduction in the tax revenue for the District ● Pressure on health infrastructure ● Disruption of people's daily routines
Vulnerability Analysis: Human disease outbreaks				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Economic assets				
Labour force		Limited capacity to engage in economic activities (economic setback)		
Infrastructure				
Hospital		Pressure on the existing structures		
Social assets				
Schools		Spread of epidemics among the population e.g. cholera		
Vulnerable Groups				
Children, PWDs, women, elderly, youth		School dropouts, increased absenteeism, poor performances, physically inactive, late coming to school		
Health workers		Hospital acquired infections since they are the frontline workers to control disease outbreaks		
Displaced people		Living in congested communities with limited facilities, may lack information on diseases		
Coping mechanisms: Human disease outbreaks				

General community		Individual
Isolation of suspected cases		Migrations
Use of preventive measures e.g. mass vaccinations		Seek medical attention
Sensitisation of masses on the outbreak		
Use of VHTs on early identification of cases and referral		
Priority area of focus: Human disease outbreaks		
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response	
Health sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the surveillance system • Capacity building of Medical workers and VHT • Increase of medical supplies • Construction and maintenance of Isolation points in health facilities 	
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of clean water • Proper waste management and disposal • Treatment of existing water. • Construction of toilets • Sensitization of people on use of toilets • Clearing of bushes 	
Emergency sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening health referral system, logistics and supplies and coordination 	
Production and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of zoonotic diseases through vaccination and quarantine of animals • Strengthening statistical data collection 	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilisation, screening, referral and creating awareness 	

2.4.3 Crop pests and diseases

Early warning signs				
Outbreak in neighbouring communities				
Change in colour, shape and function of plants				
Drying and wilting of plants				
Toppling of plants				
Reduced vigour of plants				
Stuntedness of plants				
Appearance of development stage of pests (e.g. eggs, larvae)				
Weeds and invasive species				
Hazard analysis: Crop pests and diseases				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur	
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful	
	High = 3		3 = Possible	
			4 = Probable	
			5 = Inevitable	
Entire District	Moderate	Throughout the year but mainly during the rainy season	Probable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low productivity ● Hunger ● Poverty ● Loss of lives ● Loss of revenue and household income ● Loss of crop quality ● Loss of vegetation cover ● Increase in food prices

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition • School drop outs • Migration • Domestic violence/SGBV • Reduction in the Tax revenue for the District
Vulnerability Analysis: Crop pests and diseases				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Economic assets				
Businesses		Low/no sales, Loss of income, business collapse		
Plantations		Crop failure, low productivity		
Natural assets				
Land		Land fragmentation		
Vegetation		Destroyed e.g. locust invasion/ deforestation		
Water		Pollution and contamination		
Infrastructure				
Fencing and storage facilities		Destruction by termites		
Vulnerable Groups				
Children, women, PWDs		Food shortages, malnutrition, shortage of shelter, low income		
Coping mechanisms: Crop pests and diseases				
General community			Individual	
Community task forces on pest control mechanisms			Spraying with pesticides	

Destruction of the affected area e.g. bush burning, uprooting	Crop rotation
Agricultural extension services	Borrowing to buy pesticides
Group loans to buy agricultural pesticides	Buying finished products
Agricultural produce storage facilities	
Spraying with pesticides	

Priority area of focus: Crop pests and diseases

Cluster/sector Priority area/s for response

Agriculture, trade, communication, CBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening agricultural extension services • New techniques on pest control mechanisms • Creation of awareness through media • Strengthening statistical data collection
Donors and GOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To supply food to the affected communities

2.4.4 Livestock pests and diseases

Early warning signs				
Outbreak in our neighbouring communities areas				
Sudden death of animals				
Low productivity				
Stuntedness of animals				
Sluggishness/weakness of animals				
Hazard analysis: Livestock pests and diseases				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1 Moderate = 2		1 = Not occur 2 = Doubtful	

High = 3		3 = Possible 4 = Probable 5 = Inevitable		
Entire District but mostly in Endiinzi, Kashumba, Masha, Kikagate, Mbaare, Ruborogota, Rushasha, Rwetango and Rugaaga	Moderate	Throughout the year	Probable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity • Hunger • Poverty • Loss of lives • Loss revenue • Malnutrition • School drop outs • Domestic violence/ SGBV • Reduction in the tax revenue for the District • Forced migration
Vulnerability Analysis: Livestock pests and diseases				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Economic assets				
Businesses	Little or no sales			
Livestock	Death, reduced productivity, low quality			
Labour	Low productivity, laying off of workers			
Natural assets				
Land	Low productivity, Land fragmentation as land is sold off to cater for the financial needs of families			
Vulnerable Groups				
Children, women, PWDs	Food shortages, malnutrition, low income			
Coping mechanisms: Livestock pests and diseases				
General community		Individual		

Community task forces on livestock pest and diseases mechanisms	Spraying of animals with acaricides
Killing and burying of sick animals	Buying animal products from markets outside the District
Agricultural extension services	Relying on other unaffected livestock
Group loans to buy animal acaricides and medicine	Migration of people with their animals to safer areas
Spraying with acaricides	Rely on food crops
Quarantine	Farmers harvest water at farms to avoid communal watering
Restricted and protected water harvesting points for animals	

Priority area of focus: Livestock pests and diseases

Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Agriculture, trade, CBS, communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening agricultural extension services • New techniques on pest control mechanisms. • Creation of awareness through media • Strengthening statistical data collection
Donors and GOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food supply to the affected communities
Water sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of dams and water harvesting facilities

2.4.5 Environmental degradation

Early warning signs
Bare ground
Continuous cutting of trees without replacement (Deforestation)
Overgrazing
Haphazard bush burning

Encroachment on wetlands					
Floods					
Hazard analysis: Environmental degradation					
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects	
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur		
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful		
	High = 3		3 = Possible		
			4 = Probable		
			5 = Inevitable		
Birere, Endiinzi, Kabingo, Mbaare, Kabuyanda, Nyamuyanja, Ruborogota, Kaberebere TC, Kabuyanda TC	Moderate	Throughout the year	Inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Famine ● Land slides ● Drought ● Diseases ● Malnutrition 	
Vulnerability Analysis: Environmental degradation					
Assets at Risk			Why or How at Risk?		
Economic assets					
Crops			Loss of soil fertility leading to loss of productivity and low or no sales, destruction of crops		
Livestock			Diseases, reduced water levels, silting		
Natural assets					
Lakes, rivers, swamps			Siltng, reduced water levels, silting		
Vegetation			Drying of vegetation, fire outbreaks, deforestation		
Soil			Erosion, loss of fertility		
Infrastructure					
Valley dams			Cracking and silting during prolonged dry spells		

Roads	Cracking, wearing out, washed away by floods e.g. Rushasha road
Buildings	Washed away by Floods, and blown away by strong winds
Bridges	Washed away by floods
Vulnerable Groups	
Children	Increased malnutrition, school dropout, child labour
Elderly	Hunger, malnutrition, increased death rates,
Refugees	Hunger, Increased crime rate, water shortage, increased disease outbreaks.
Women	Suffer from domestic violence, malnutrition, stress leading to low breast milk for breastfeeding mothers, forced marriages for young girls
PWDs	Malnutrition, neglected by community members and family, death
Coping mechanisms: Environmental degradation	
General community	Individual
Leave wetlands as catchment areas	Use fertilizers for soils that are depleted of fertility
Appeal for expert support from environmentalists	Migration
Priority area of focus: Environmental degradation	
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Natural resources and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact laws and ordinances • Tree planting campaigns • Promotion of alternative sources of livelihood
Security/Police/Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcing law and order
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide free health services for affected populations

WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of safe water bodies like boreholes as a back-up solution during the crisis
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2.4.6 Hailstorms and winds

Early warning signs				
Onset or end of the rainy season				
Shiny yellowish skies				
Seasonal weather forecast by UNMA				
Hazard analysis: Hailstorms and winds				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur	
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful	
	High = 3		3 = Possible	
			4 = Probable	
			5 = Inevitable	
Ngarama, Masha, Birere, Kabingo, Mbare, Kashumba, Nyamuyanja,	High	Onset and end of the rainy seasons	Probable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of crops Destruction of property Low production Death Increased land degradation Low income Makes roads impassable High rate of dropout from school

Vulnerability Analysis: Hailstorms and winds	
Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Economic assets	
Crops	Damaged, destroyed
Livestock	Injured, killed
Infrastructure	
Roofs	Damaged, Destroyed
Social assets	
Schools, health centers	Learning interrupted due to destruction of roofs
Vulnerable Groups	
Children	Missing school days, malnutrition due to loss of food
Elderly, PWDs	Food scarcity
Coping mechanisms: Hailstorms and winds	
General community	Individual
Appeal for external support	Early harvesting
Community food stores	Planting fast maturing crops
Reinforce community social infrastructure e.g. schools	Temporary relocation to friends/relatives
Community sensitization	Keep indoors during heavy winds/storms
Community meetings	
Priority area of focus: Hailstorms and winds	
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair of damaged social infrastructure
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of tree planting campaigns • Sensitization on deforestation

Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of seedlings, seeds and other farm inputs • Linking farmers to new markets for produce
CBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of alternative livelihoods • Community mobilisation
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aid treatment
Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass awareness campaigns

2.4.7 Road accidents

Early warning signs				
Physical Status of roads				
Limited of road signs				
Poor mechanical conditions of transport means				
Absence of drivers' and cyclists' regulatory associations				
Increase in population and migration				
Poor road usage/reckless driving				
Encroachment on road reserves				
Low levels of awareness among road users				
Hazard analysis: Road accidents				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur	
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful	
	High = 3		3 = Possible	
			4 = Probable	
			5 = Inevitable	
Kabingo, Mbaare, Kabuyanda, Nyamuyanja,	Moderate	Throughout the year	Inevitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased rates of disability • Death

General community		Individual
Awareness on road safety guidelines	Awareness on road safety guidelines	Awareness on road safety guidelines
Put tentative road signposts	Report cases of bad driving	Report cases of bad driving
Walking along roads sides	Walking along roads sides	Walking along roads sides
Not to drink and drive	Not to drink and drive	Not to drink and drive
Use good condition transport means	Use good condition transport means	Use good condition transport means
Wearing of safety gear	Wearing of safety gear	Wearing of safety gear
Transport means to have first aid boxes		
Priority area of focus: Road accidents		
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response	
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforces the traffic laws and road accident case management 	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of emergencies due to accident (Ambulance services) 	
Works and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain good road infrastructure Improve and avail road signs 	
CBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain community access roads Sensitization of the communities Maintain and protect road signs 	

2.4.8 Floods

Early warning signs
Prolonged rains
Seasonal changes
Swelling of rivers (Rwizi and Kagera)

UNMA forecasts

Encroachment on lakeshores, wetlands and river banks

Hazard analysis: Floods

Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur	
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful	
	High = 3		3 = Possible	
			4 = Probable	
			5 = Inevitable	

Nyamiyanja, Kabingo, Isingiro TC, Kashumba, Rushasha, Kikagate, Birere, Mbare, Ruyanga, Ruborogota, Kakamba, Kabuyanda SC, Kabuyanda TC.	Moderate	During the two annual rainy seasons	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Destruction of Property and infrastructure • Land degradation • Increased disease occurrence. • Food shortage • Destruction of water sources • Unclear land demarcations • Famine • Disruption of economic activities e.g. access to markets • Increased government expenditure
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Vulnerability Analysis: Floods

Assets at Risk	Why or How at Risk?
Economic assets	
Businesses	Limited / no access to markets
Markets	Exploitation of farmers by middle businessmen
Plantations	Destruction of crop fields, reduced productivity, low quality, silting, diseases and loss of soil fertility
Livestock	Death, loss of pasture, destruction of water sources and high livestock diseases
Natural assets	
Lakes, rivers, swamps	Siltting, reduced water quality, increased water levels, increased water weeds, turbidity loss of aquatic life
Vegetation	Destruction of flora and fauna
Infrastructure	
Valley dams	Washed away and others submerged
Roads	Washed away, impassable roads
Bridges	Washed away and others submerged
Buildings	Collapsed buildings, cracking and weak
Water sources e.g. wells, protected springs	Interference with the water quality and quantity, destruction of water sources
Social Assets	
Cultural practices	Reschedule of social-cultural events such as weddings, Interruption of normal social cultural norms and practices
Health	Inaccessibility to the health facilities leading to increased death rates, destroyed
Recreation, religious and social service centres	Inaccessible, destroyed

Education	Inaccessible schools, destroyed
Vulnerable Groups	
Children	Failure to go to school
Elderly	High risks of drowning
	Increased water born disease
Women	Disruption in social roles e.g. fetching of water and firewood
	Failure to access basic social resources such as water
PWDs	Limited access to basic social services e.g. HC
	Limited access to basic social services
Coping mechanisms: Floods	
General community	Individual
Construction of temporary bridges	Relocation from low lying to raised areas
Identification of alternative routes Improved farming techniques	Improved farming techniques
Relocation from low lying to raised areas	Construction of water holding structures like trenches, canals and terracing
Lobby for relief and donations	
Humanitarian support	
Advocacy from the government to raise awareness on early warning signs	
Construction of water holding structures e.g. trenches, canals and terracing	
Priority area of focus: Floods	
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage irrigation in stony areas • Promotion of flood tolerant crops such as rice, trees

WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of HH water storage facilities. • Provision of HH water tanks • Promotion of rainwater harvesting at HH level • Avoid construction of water sources in flood prone areas. • Provision of alternative water sources • Provision of water treatment facilities like aqua tablets • Avoid construction of sanitary facilities in places with high water tables.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper infrastructural designs that facilitate all kinds of weather • Provision of temporary shelter to affected populations • Employing the use of water transport to access the key social services • Construction of alternative routes to social service centers • Construction of the service centers on areas not prone to drought • Proper landscaping
Social services e.g. health centres and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass deworming • Water purification • Sensitization of community on hygiene and sanitation • Increased outreaches to the affected communities

2.4.9 Population movements

Early warning signs				
Elections in the neighbouring countries e.g. DRC, Burundi, Somalia, South Sudan				
Reports of civil conflicts				
Disease epidemics				
Hazard analysis: Population movements				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur	
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful	

High = 3

3 = Possible

4 = Probable

5 = Inevitable

Rushasha, Rugaaga, Kashumba, Ngarama, Isingiro TC, Kikagate, Mbare, Endizi, Kakamba, Ruborogota, Masha, Kabingo, Kaberere TC, Birere, Nyamuyanja, Nyakitunda, Kabuyanda SC, Kabuyanda TC, Bugango TC, Endenzi TC, Rwambaga, Rwanjogyera, Hamubiizi TC, Ruhiira TC, Ruyanga	high	Throughout the year	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased pressure on the existing social services ● Increased pressure on natural resources e.g. water, land, forests, wetland ecosystems ● Disease outbreak ● Increased cases of GBV ● Cultural decadency ● Increase in crime rate ● Land and social conflicts ● Congestion ● Reduced pastures
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Vulnerability Analysis: Population movements

Assets at Risk

Why or How at Risk?

Economic assets

Businesses

Scarcity in local supplies

Natural assets	
Lakes, rivers, swamps	Pollution, Silting, Reduced water levels, overfishing
Vegetation	Deforestation, over cultivation.
Land	Land fragmentation, soil exhaustion
Infrastructure	
Valley dams	Reduced water levels, siltation, pollution
Roads	Cracking, Wearing out
Social assets	
Cultural practices	Cultural sites e.g. burial grounds will be encroached upon. Mixing of cultures interrupting practices e.g. dress code, eating habits, cultural dances
Families and communities	Increased level of lawlessness, Increased internal family and community conflict over scarce resources e.g. water wells and communal grazing lands
Education	Increased pressure on existing facilities e.g. classroom space, student-teacher ratio, latrines
Communication	Interference on the medium of communication
Vulnerable Groups	
Children	Increased malnutrition, school drop out, child labour, child marriages
Elderly	Increased food scarcity, malnutrition, death
Refugees/IDPs	Breaking of social structure, food preference, eating habits, lawlessness, and shortage of social resources, discrepancy in cultures, norms and customs
Women	Suffer from domestic violence, malnutrition, negative alternative coping mechanisms, forced marriages, division of labour
PWDs	Inability to access of social services, Malnutrition, death
General community	Individual

Employing advanced techniques of agriculture e.g. zero grazing, paddocking in grazing areas (Use of natural resources as energy and fuel) and crop rotation.	Resorting to business in case of shortage of land for farming
Skills training as an alternative mechanism for survival	Setting up small enterprises such as restaurants, salons, shops, vocational skills e.g. bicycle/boda boda repair, carpentry and joinery, sowing, brick laying
Village Savings and Loans Associations (VLSA)	Borrowing from self-help groups
Support from Government	Offering casual labour services i.e. community based volunteers
Plant trees for firewood; improve on the nutrition as well as climate modifiers	
Construction of safe water sources e.g. wells to provide water to the masses	
Donor mobilisation for humanitarian aid	
Creation of employment opportunities	
Priority area of focus: Population movements	
Cluster/sector	Priority area/s for response
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of blanket feeding • Provision of quick maturing crops • Simple livestock • Supplementary feeding • Training in post-harvest handling • Provision of post-harvest handling equipment like silos
Water, sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of boreholes, shallow wells and protected springs. • Provision of water storage containers • Establishment of water tanks

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorized water system. • Water purification • Establishment of Communal latrines and sensitization on use, proper waste disposal
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of existing facilities • Construction of new schools • Increase on the existing human resource base. • Increasing the supply of instruction materials e.g. textbooks, play equipment
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land allocation • Provision of emergency shelter • Provision of construction materials
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the existing health facilities • Deploy more health personnel • Empower community structures like VHTs • Increased outreaches and mobile clinics • Provision of ambulance services. • Deliberate screening and immunization programs
Economic empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in financial literacy • Provision of startup kits • Programs like cash for work • Initiate saving methodology e.g. VSLAs • Provision of storage facilities for the produce • Improvement on the road network, existing and opening up new ones
Natural resources and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean energy facilities for lighting and cooking • Re-forestation • Provision for waste management facilities
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation schemes • Improved early maturing drought tolerant varieties for crops and breeds for livestock

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotational grazing • Train people on silage and hay making of pasture • Do cross breeding of animals for better resistant breeds

2.4.10 Land conflicts

Early warning signs				
Land fragmentation				
Lack of clear boundary demarcations				
Low level of documentation				
Increase in number of squatters				
Increase in population and migration				
Hazard analysis: Land conflicts				
Geographical area	Intensity	Seasonality	Likelihood	Secondary effects
	Low = 1		1 = Not occur	
	Moderate = 2		2 = Doubtful	
	High = 3		3 = Possible	
			4 = Probable	
			5 = Inevitable	
Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaaga, Kaberebere, Masha and refugee hosting SCs	High	Throughout the year	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives • Loss of property • Increased encroachment on wetlands • increase in court cases • Low productivity • Domestic violence

				• Migration
Vulnerability Analysis: Land conflicts				
Assets at Risk		Why or How at Risk?		
Human resource	Loss of lives due to fights over land			
Livestock	Loss of livestock. Fights tend to involve killings of animals			
Crop	Loss of crops due to destructions			
Infrastructure	Physical infrastructure such as schools and hospitals can end up getting burnt			
Coping mechanisms: Land conflicts				
General community			Individual	
Migration			Migration	
Dialogue			Marking of boundaries	
Marriages, usually intermarriages			Intermarriages	
Improving legal basis -land titles etc.				
Intervention of cultural leaders				
Priority area of focus: Land conflicts				
Cluster/sector		Priority area/s for response		
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land demarcation • Sensitization of communities about land titles • Proper physical planning 			
Community services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization • Reconciliation • Supporting will making and its enforcement 			

2.5 Definition of triggers and thresholds

2.5.1 Prolonged dry spells

Hazard	Impact		
Prolonged dry spells	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delayed rain (1 rain season failure) ● Drying up of some water sources ● Unexpected drying up of vegetation ● Unexpected crop failures/yield ● 300 people affected in different sub counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prolonged rain failure of up to 2 seasons. ● Severe crop failures ● Severe drying up of vegetation ● 1500 people affected in different sub counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Family breakdown, early marriages, school dropouts, domestic violence ● Total rain failures ● Total drying up of most water sources and pastures ● Rampant unexplained wildfire outbreaks starvation, drying of perennial crops, death of animals ● Above 1500 people affected in different sub counties
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sensitization ● Kitchen gardening ● Introduction of fast maturing and drought resistant crops ● Use of localized irrigation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage localized irrigation ● Provide vegetable seeds ● Sensitization about storage ● Advice farmers to sell off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Declare an emergency ● Activate the DDMC ● Rapid impact assessment ● Conduct a vulnerability assessment and mapping

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● perishable crops and keep cash for the drought. ● Reduction of the frequency of meals/ size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supply of relief items to ● most affected communities ● Provision of fodder and hay for livestock owners. ● Gazetting surviving water ● resources for domestic and commercial use. ● Beef up security to prevent tribal and communal conflicts for scarce resources and theft. ● Encourage food security at household level through purchase of dry rations. ● Introducing small scale irrigation ● Provide planting materials
<p>Early actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awareness creation ● Stocking food items ● Sensitize people on HH expenditure ● Planting of drought resistant crops ● Sharing drought forecast with OPM and relevant stakeholders ● Food conservation 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Early harvesting and post-harvest handling ● Water harvesting ● Emergency water supply ● Water purification ● Activation of sectoral committees ● Conversion of pasture into sillage ● Identify relatives to obtain food ● Health education and promotion/risk communication ● Stock up of drugs ● Vaccination against cholera
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2.5.2 Human disease outbreaks

Hazard	Impact		
	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
Human disease outbreaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One single confirmed case ● Presence of alerts through the CBDS structures. ● Occurrence of the epidemic or endemic in the surrounding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A cluster of confirm cases ● Increased number of alerts of the same disease/epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A cluster of cases ● When case incidence is greater than expected (compared with the same period of time in previous years)

	<p>communities or previous time frame.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When WASH situation is not adequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When case incidence is same with the same period of time in previous years • When attack rate is low • When the case-fatality is low (CFR < 1%) • When WASH situation is below standard • Outbreak declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When attack rate is high • When the case-fatality is high CFR (>1%) • An area with endemic cholera, or the occurrence of culture-confirmed cholera in the population during at least three of the past five year • When WASH situation is inadequate • Outbreak declared, with call for external support
	<p>Low Impact Response</p>	<p>Medium Impact Response</p>	<p>High Impact Response</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor situation • Collect information from outbreak task force or a cholera coordination committee • Make an inventory of available essential emergency supplies at URCS warehouse and pre- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate rapid assessment • Post alert on DMIS/SIMS • Participate in District task force or a cholera coordination committee • Timely and adequate mobilization of emergency supplies from national or donor sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid and detailed assessment • Post updates on DMIS/SIMS • Participate in District and national task force or a cholera coordination committee • Intensify health education campaigns

	<p>position in affected and at-risk branches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare or update disease specific emergency plan of action (EPoA) ● Train volunteers ready to commence health education campaigns ● Continue to support volunteers in passive CBS activities ● Tweak health education messages in accordance with the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Update emergency plan of action (EPoA) ● Commence health education campaigns ● Activate Crisis Modifier ● Monitor and evaluate control measures ● CBS scales up to active mode recruitment and training of additional ● volunteers to ensure proper coverage ● Active monitoring and scale up of feedback and rumor management systems ● PSS support for volunteers ● Movement of prepositioned stock and emergency procurements (Cholera response) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revise or update emergency plan of action (EPoA) ● Activate DREF ● Deployment of ORP kit (if cholera outbreak) ● PSS activities in affected communities ● Deployment of surge personnel ● CBS scales up to active mode recruitment and training of additional volunteers to ensure proper coverage ● Possible engagement in contact tracing activities ● SBD activities for VHF's
<p>Early actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community mobilization and awareness ● Routine community surveillance ● Engagement of stakeholders 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impact assessment ● Distribution of medical and food relief items ● Intensify WASH and Health program activities ● Mass vaccination campaigns ● Resource mobilisation ● Distribution of disease preventive items e.g. mosquito nets, water purification tabs, condoms
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2.5.3 Crop pests and diseases

Hazard	Impact		
	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
Crop pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When community starts observing the presence of crop pests (armyworm) and animal diseases that attack their animals (foot and mouth). ● This can be within one village and affected animals can be 0-5 and 1 acre of plantation. ● Reduction in milk production ● Death of 1 animal per HH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When communities realise an increase in the presence of crop pests and animal diseases, also death of animals, crops also die, a quarantine is put in place. ● This can happen in more than one village and this can attack more than 5 animals and 10 acres of plantation ● Reduction in milk production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rapid increase of animal diseases and crop pests in communities leading to rapid deaths of animals, famine, high expenditure on animal drugs and pesticides, increased quarantines on animals along borders ● The DDMC has limited response thus OPM, and other national NGOs come in to help

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rampant movement of livestock in search of water and pasture in one Sub-County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death of 1 animal in each of the 5 HH Rampant movement of livestock in search of water and pasture in 2 sub counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This can happen on a greater extent of more than four Sub-Counties, more than 10 acres of land and more than 10 animals can be attacked No milk production Death of 1 animal in more than 5 HH Rampant movement of livestock in search of water and pasture more than 2 sub counties
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community surveillance and report to relevant authorities. Local authority sharing updates with the SDMC. The local leaders can respond. The local leaders can inform the SDMC of the situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of alert Conduct ongoing rapid and detailed assessment Sensitization meetings on quarantines. The SDMC and DDMC can respond to the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of alert Rapid and detailed assessment Start social mobilization for disease prevention/vaccination. Setting up feedback system Identification of possible locations for vaccination
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of farmers on pest control Community engagement 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stockpiling and distribution of pesticides and pesticide application tools • Multi-stakeholder coordination/engagement • Provision of pest tolerant/resistant crop varieties • Training farmers on pesticide application and safety measures • Pest surveillance and advisories • Encourage early harvesting to minimize crop losses
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2.5.4 Livestock pests and diseases

Hazard	Impact		
Livestock pests and diseases	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 farm affected in a Sub County • Less than 20 animals diseased in a village • Less than 5 livestock deaths reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 5-10 farms affected in a Sub County • Between 20-50 animals diseased in a village • Between 6-10 livestock deaths reported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above 10 farms affected in a Sub County • More than 50 animals diseased in a village • More than 10 of livestock deaths reported
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact assessment • Quarantine of diseased animals • Sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact assessment • Quarantine of diseased animals • Sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact assessment • Quarantine of diseased animals • Sensitization

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vaccination of animals ● Spraying ● Animal treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution of livestock to farmers ● Vaccination of animals ● Animal treatment ● Promotion of zero grazing ● Creation of buffer zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vaccination of animals ● Distribution of livestock to farmers ● Appeal for technical support from MAAIF and other partners ● Animal treatment ● Swift burial of dead animals ● Creation of buffer zones
<p>Early actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dissemination of the alert ● Mapping risky areas ● Livestock disease surveillance ● Prepositioning of livestock medicines and acaricides ● Training of farmers on remedial actions and good farming practices ● Distribution/subsidizing of improved livestock breeds ● Preparation of quarantine areas for livestock ● Encourage cross breeding to produce resistant breeds ● Mass vaccination of livestock ● Research on livestock pests and diseases ● Stakeholder engagement ● Livestock movement restrictions and enforcement 		

2.5.5 Environmental degradation

Hazard	Impact		
Environmental degradation	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aggregate encroaching on gazzeted areas by 1 acre ● Use of hand tools to encroach on gazzeted lands ● Between 1 – 3 workers excavating and quarrying existing hills (sand mining) ● ¼ acre wetland encroachment ● 0-5 people involved in wetland usage ● 1-3% Siltation of water bodies ● 1-2 acres of bare land ● ¼ acre Bushes burnt ● kilns in a spot ● 1-5 unauthorized dumping sites in the village / a stretch of 50 meters ● 1-2 unauthorized dumping sites in urban setting/ a stretch of 10 meters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encroaching on gazzeted areas by 2 acres ● Use of hand saws to encroach on gazette lands ● 7 workers excavating and quarrying existing hills ● 1-acre wetland encroachment ● 6-8 people involved in wetland usage ● 4-5% Siltation of water bodies ● 3-5 acres of bare land ● ½ acre of bushes burnt ● 3-4 kilns in a spot ● 6-8 unauthorized dumping sites in the village/a stretch of 50 meters ● 3-4 unauthorized dumping sites in urban setting/a stretch of 10 meters ● 2-3 trees cut per acre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encroaching on gazzeted areas more than 4 acres ● Use of power saws to encroach on gazzeted lands ● 1 household settling in gazzeted areas ● Above 8 workers excavating and quarrying existing hills ● Above 1-acre wetland encroachment ● Above 8 people involved in wetland usage ● Above 5% Siltation of water bodies ● Above 5 acres of bare land ● Above ½ acre of bare hectares ● Above 1 acre of bushes burnt

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 tree cut per acre • Indiscriminate tree cutting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate tree cutting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above 4kilns in a spot • Above 8 unauthorized dumping sites in the village/a stretch of 50 meters • Above 4 unauthorized dumping sites in urban setting/ a stretch of 20 meters • Above 3 trees cut per acre • Indiscriminate tree cutting
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization and engagement • Environmental impact assessment • Continuous monitoring of natural resources using environmental management committees and spatial technology • Re-demarcation of gazzeted natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory tree planting • Passing of ordnances and bylaws to conserve the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of ordnances and bylaws • Eviction of encroachers • Aggressive tree planting
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		

2.5.6 Hailstorms and winds

Hazard	Impact		
Hailstorms and winds	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An unusual weather phenomenon in which balls of ice fall from the sky affecting 1-10 Households in various sub counties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hail falls from the sky with relatively strong winds and affects at least 11-20 Households in various SCs 	<p>Strong Hail that affects more than 20 households in entire SCs. The hail can come together with strong winds and creates massive destruction</p>
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing psycho-social support Provision of planting materials Promoting safety net measures Sensitization on environment protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency food Avail planting materials Promote planting of windbreakers Encourage formation of community safety nets Promote food storage practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide monthly food support for at least one season Liaise with partners for support Provision of agricultural Inputs Sensitize farmers on planting fast maturing crops Provision of financial support (unconditional) Targeting affected communities for income generating activities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extending existing government support programmes in the affected areas
<p>Early actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tree planting ● Use of stakes to support plants ● Procure plastic sheeting/tents/temporary shelters ● Sensitization of communities ● Stocking of food supplies ● Preservation of food items ● Encourage growing of alternative food crops e.g. sweet potatoes, cassava ● Sensitize HHs on income expenditure ● Relocation ● Hiring of temporary teachers to support affected schools ● Encourage cattle keepers to set up temporary shelters 		

2.5.7 Road accidents

Hazard	Impact		
Road accidents	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A road accident involving at least 1-3 people with no death ● No vehicle/boda boda destruction ● This type can have minor injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An accident that involves 0-5 people ● Damaged vehicles/boda boda ● This involves few isolated cases after a given period of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This the road accident involving more than 5 people ● Simultaneous accidents happening in a close range of time
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of speed humps ● Putting of signposts along the roads ● Formation of drivers and riders' Associations ● Biannual road safety sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Putting in place bylaws ● Use of reflectors ● Enforcing the use of protective gears e.g. helmets, seat belts etc. ● Increase road signposts and speed humps ● Conduct road safety trainings on a quarterly basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regular meetings with transport operators ● Identification and mapping of deadly spots ● Strengthen laws against overloading and over speeding ● Training and equipping of fast respondents along black spots ● Zero tolerance to drug and drink driving

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Routine traffic police patrols ● Refresher training for riders and drivers ● Re-equipping the Health Center IV casualty ward ● Put in place standby ambulances ● Demarcate clear bus stop areas ● Put in place zebra crossing lanes ● Call upon partners for backup on road safety
<p>Early actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Road safety and awareness campaigns ● Installation of safety signage ● Formation of community transport Associations/Groups ● Enforcement of road traffic regulations 		

2.5.8 Floods

Hazard	Impact		
Floods	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Above Normal rainfall ● Water logging ● Some Roads not accessible ● Households affected: 0 - 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prolonged rainfall ● Destruction of some crops and households ● Overflow of most rivers ● Rise in water borne diseases ● Many roads are not accessible ● Households affected: 11-50 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heavy and prolonged rainy season and or Torrential rains across the District ● Water logging and flooding will be experienced in low lying areas ● Overflow of main rivers and streams across the District ● Damage to/destruction of crops and animals ● Damage to/destruction of critical facilities such as health centers, schools, markets, roads, bridges ● Contamination of major water sources ● Damage to/destruction of dwellings and shelter and consequent displacement of families and communities in the

			<p>areas experiencing the flooding and landslides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outbreak(s) of communicable diseases among affected population. ● Households affected: Above 50
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Opening of water channels ● Replacing broken crossing lines ● Community sensitization and engagement ● Harvest crops to prevent rotting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Opening of water channels ● Replacing broken bridges ● Community sensitization and engagement ● Harvest crops to prevent rotting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activation of DDMC with CAO taking the lead ● Deployment of first responders including URCS ● First aid provision ● Joint Rapid emergency assessment with District and partners ● Provision of daily situational reports to Stakeholders ● Registration of the affected persons plus damage to properties ● Identify grounds or alternatives for accommodating displaced households

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution of prepositioned NFIs or multipurpose cash ● Distribution of water purifying chemicals ● Conduct daily coordination meetings by the DDMC
<p>Early actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of potential evacuation centers ● Training first responders ● Opening up drainage channels ● Sensitization of communities/awareness ● Mobilisation of relief ● Identification of most vulnerable HHs/mapping at risk areas ● Relocation from flood prone areas ● Seek consent from land owners (in raised areas) ● Identification of alternative access road 		

2.5.9 Population movements

Hazard	Impact		
Population movements	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tension in the region Influx between 10-15 People monthly Spontaneous arrivals and departures to and from countries of origin. Monthly 10-15 people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation escalates in the region; influx has peaked and increases at certain moments in the year. Influx of 15-25 persons monthly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased tension in neighboring countries forces people to flee in great numbers Influx of more than 25 people monthly (in an emergency situation more than 100 people)
	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community surveillance and report to relevant authorities. Continuation of ongoing response in the refugee settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct ongoing rapid and detailed assessment Identification of protection issues First Aid at entry points and transit centers Joint coordination meetings involving Districts and partner Distribution of NFIs or multipurpose cash Activation of daily situation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activation of emergency/humanitarian cluster/sector response Activation of alert Deployment of Branch Action Teams Rapid and detailed assessment Setting up First Aid post Start social mobilization for disease prevention Psychosocial support services

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Upscale Restoring Family Links capacity ● Setting up beneficiary feedback system ● Identification of possible distribution points ● Distribution of prepositioned ● NFIs or multipurpose cash ● Deployment of WASH kit 5 ● Safe water provision ● Distribution of water purification chemicals ● Provision of emergency pit latrines ● Hygiene promotion activities ● Construction of communal hygiene and sanitation facilities ● Establishment of emergency garbage disposal pits ● Deployment of surge personnel ● Development and release of satraps ● Active participation in stakeholder meetings
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Movement of prepositioned stock and emergency procurements ● Setting up emergency shelter
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preposition of shelter ● Preposition of medical supplies ● Provide food and NFIs ● Provision of WASH facilities ● Identify designated land for resettlement ● Update registration information ● Prepare transport of people, food and NFIs ● Have a contingency budget in place 		

2.5.10 Land conflicts

Hazard	Impact		
Land conflicts	Low Impact Situation	Medium Impact Situation	High Impact Situation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Less than 20 people affected by conflict ● Threats of violence not exceeding 5 households ● Land conflict at village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Between 20-50 people affected by conflict ● Reported injuries or trauma ● Destruction of property ● Land conflict at Sub County level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More than 50 people affected by conflict ● Reported deaths and permanent disability ● Displacement of people

	Low Impact Response	Medium Impact Response	High Impact Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rapid assessment ● Involvement of local authorities (LCs) ● Family meetings ● Conducting land surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rapid assessment ● Involving Sub County land committees ● Land demarcation ● Awareness creation ● First aid and treatment ● Provision of temporary shelter, food and NFIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land conflict at District level ● Rapid assessment ● Land registration ● Involving District Land board ● Psychosocial support ● Legal redress ● Dialogue and arbitration ● Reopening of plot boundaries
Early actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land demarcation ● Awareness creation/sensitization ● Early involvement of local authorities and mediation ● Psychosocial support ● Community stakeholder analysis and engagement ● Mapping of areas prone to land conflicts ● Security deployment ● Support in obtaining proper land documents 		

CHAPTER THREE

VISION, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

3.1 Vision

An efficient and effective disaster risk management system developed in Isingiro District.

3.2 Overall Goal

To establish a well-coordinated Multi-sectoral approach to prevent and effectively respond to disasters in order to mitigate impact

3.3 Strategic Objectives

- To strengthen institutional arrangement in Isingiro District for effective planning and response to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
- To assess, profile and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warnings
- To develop a culture of safety and resilience at all levels through the targeted and effective dissemination of information
- To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters

3.4 Actions for the Strategic Objectives

3.4.1 Strategic objective 1: To strengthen institutional arrangement in Isingiro District for effective planning and response to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Actions

- Establish and strengthen Disaster Management committees at lower local government
- Capacity building to the Disaster Management Committees at the District and LLG
- Resource mobilisation

3.4.2 Strategic objective 2: To assess, profile and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warnings

Actions

- Identification and mapping of potential risks/ hazards
- Hazard mapping specifically for Isingiro District.
- Determine the seasonal occurrence of the identified hazards.
- Continuously monitor and communicate the risks of occurrence.
- Establish early warning – early response mechanisms.
- Harmonize indigenous and scientific knowledge in regards to early warning

3.4.3 Strategic objective 3: To develop a culture of safety and recovery at all levels through the targeted and effective dissemination of information

Actions

- Design health promotion messages in the different forms and legible language; role plays, charts, etc.
- Disseminate health messages on respective media platforms like radios, community dialogues, barazas, print media and TVs, visibility materials
- Actively monitor and scale up of feedback and management systems
- Enforce the use of protective gears like helmets, seat belts etc.
- Avoid flood prone areas

3.4.4 Strategic objective 4: To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters

Actions:

- Lobby for disaster fund, infrastructure development and improvement i.e. isolation centers, ambulances, standard laboratories for humans, livestock and crops through private-public partnerships
- Identify target beneficiaries
- Conduct vulnerability risk assessment

- Procure and supply of relief items
- Lobby for relief
- Conduct rapid needs assessment and submit reports
- Build capacity of first responders team including first aid training for DDMC

CHAPTER FOUR

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Development Partner Projects/NGO implemented activities/other Government Programs

Government/NGO/Agencies in the District	Sector	Activities
Isingiro DLG	All Sectors and LLGs	Mobilization, Coordination and implementation.
OPM	All Sectors	Disaster preparedness, response and recovery
UNICEF	WASH, Education and CBS	Vaccination, water source development, documentation, setting up sanitation facilities
UNHCR	All Sectors	Livelihood and Environment, educational activities, infrastructure development and maintenance, WASH activities, Health and energy services, provision of relief items, protection services
RDC's Office and Security Organs	All Sectors	Response and prevention
MTI	Health	All Health and Nutrition Services
Uganda Red Cross society	All Sectors	Disaster response services
WFP	Production, Health and Energy	Food security and Nutrition, livelihoods, health capacity strengthening, emergency handling, clean energy, infrastructure development, assets creation.
FAO	Production	Livestock Vaccination.
Alight	Protection and community services.	Support in Livelihood activities, promoting literacy

		SGBV prevention, Psychosocial support, Change makers, Other community services
Line Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies	All Sectors	Response and Prevention
Windle International Uganda.	Education	Recruitment, training and remunerating teachers. Construction of structures and Provision of Scholastic materials.
Communities	All Sectors	Information sharing on disaster trends, reporting disaster incidences
Media	All Sectors	Awareness Creation, Providing information on Disasters
UWA	All Sectors	Livelihoods, Community support, Infrastructure development
World Bank	All Sectors	Infrastructure development, agriculture farm inputs
ILO-International Labour Organisation	Production and Marketing, Trade	Livelihoods
Religious Institutions	CBS	Spiritual support, Food and Non-Relief items
Right to Play	Education and CBS	ECD Services, System strengthening, parenting education, provision and installation of play materials
Tutapona and TPO	CBS	Psycho-social support
UWESO-Uganda Women Effort to save Orphans	Education	Education and livelihoods
Nsamizi	All sectors	WASH activities, environment, Livelihoods, Energy

4.2 Roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders

The implementation of this plan is multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary. The Plan will be implemented by all Isingiro DLG departments in collaboration with the Government of Uganda, humanitarian and development partners, the private sector, lower local governments and the community. The District Disaster Management Committee will be the lead organ in coordinating all stakeholders on Disaster Preparedness and Management in the District. Ultimately, Disaster Preparedness and Management is a shared responsibility between the District, the State and the people of Isingiro and not only those with defined roles and responsibilities. The various organs within the District disaster management framework are indicated in the section below;

4.2.1 District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

The lead agency for Disaster Preparedness and Management at the District level will be the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC). The DDMC shall be chaired by the CAO and the District Disaster Response Coordinator (focal person) shall be its secretary. It will be composed of all District Heads of Departments, Sub-county representative, head of security, heads of humanitarian and development partner agencies (NGOs, CSOs) operating in the District, and the private sector. The responsibilities of the DDMC include;

- Establishing and coordinating structures at the Sub-County level and lower levels.
- Assess particular hazards facing the District and keep under review sectoral early warning reports.
- In the event of disaster-induced emergency, the DDMC shall coordinate and monitor multi-sectoral disaster relief support and later post-disaster recovery measures.
- Receive sectoral and District progress reports about disaster preparedness and management from other structures.
- Draft and present budgets to the District Council for approval
- Prepare, monitor and coordinate the implementation of Disaster Preparedness and Management Plans
- Prepare and submit reports to CAO

4.2.2 District Council

The District Council shall;

- Make policies and ordinances on disaster preparedness and management in the District.
- Receive and discuss Budgets, plans and other reports from DDMC
- Sensitize the community about disaster preparedness and management
- Oversee activities of DDMC
- Fundraise for Disaster Preparedness and Management in the District

4.2.3 Sub County Disaster Management Committee (SDMC)

The SDMC has the following responsibilities;

- Ensure that Disaster Preparedness and Management issues relevant to the Sub-County and those that may occur based on the District early warning system are incorporated in the development planning and budgeting processes
- Facilitate, coordinate and oversee Disaster Preparedness and Management at Sub-County level
- Present a report to the Chairperson of the DDMC on the state of Disaster Preparedness and Management in its jurisdiction annually and whenever required
- In the event of a disaster-induced emergency, the Sub-County Disaster Management Committee shall coordinate and monitor disaster response at village level
- Awareness campaigns on disaster preparedness and management
- Make bylaws

4.2.4 Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC)

The village councils shall be the first line community response mechanisms for Disaster Preparedness and Management. All LC1 committee members will be on the Disaster Preparedness and Management Committee. The LC 1 Chairperson shall chair the committee. The VDMC will carry out the following functions;

- Collect early warning information and transmit it to Sub-County and District level
- Use early warning information to educate communities on risks and hazards that may potentially cause disaster
- Facilitate, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction, preparedness, disaster relief support and post-disaster recovery
- Collect data on disasters and report to SDMC

4.2.5 NGOs and CBOs

These organisations shall conduct the following functions;

- They play a role in mobilizing resources
- They sit on the Disaster Management Committees at all levels
- They participate in disaster risk assessments, formulation of Disaster Preparedness and Management Plans, response, monitoring and evaluation initiatives at District and community levels

4.2.6 Community

The roles of the general community will include;

- Provide information on vulnerability and capacity assessment
- Participate in trend monitoring using local knowledge and experience
- Keep records of disaster occurrence overtime
- Communicate the information to the relevant local authority
- In the event of an impending disaster, communities will play a role in executing and responding to evacuation advisories, hosting and supporting displaced persons and families

4.2.7 Private sector

The key role of the private sector will be to ensure that their investments do not increase vulnerability of communities, workers and environment, ensuring that investments do not promote the risk of natural or human induced hazards, as well as actively participate in disaster

preparedness and management interventions. The private sector will observe any regulation enacted by government in pursuit of Disaster Preparedness and Management. Some categories of the private sector who can play a key role during any disaster phase are indicated in Table 5.

Table 5: Private Sector Stakeholders in disaster preparedness in Isingiro District

Stakeholder/sector	Contact person	Functions/responsibilities
Tin and sand miners	Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize resources/finances for support during crises • Mobilise the rescue of colleagues in case an emergency occurs in a mining quarry
Bakeries	Proprietors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food (bread) as and when reached during crises
Produce dealers	Proprietors/ store managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide foods and cereals as and when need arises • Provide financial support when contacted
Charcoal dealers and	Chairperson of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide charcoal/briquettes to support communities during crises
Briquettes makers	Association/The Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply products at a relatively low price to the communities
Money lending institutions and micro credits.	Individual money lenders, Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial services to the community (credit and savings) • Financial contribution during a crisis
Hotels and Lodges	Directors/ Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency accommodation facilities as and when need arises • Provide subsidised food to rescue teams during emergencies
Shop Keepers	Proprietors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide goods to communities and rescue teams

CHAPTER FIVE

CAPACITY BUILDING MATRIX

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (UGX)
Capability 1: Management and Coordination									
To strengthen institutional arrangement in Isingiro District for effective planning and response to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.	To strengthen District Disaster Management Committee.	Re-institute inclusive Disaster Management committees at lower local government.	Senior Assistant Secretary (SAS), Town Clerk, DDMC	CAO	Before	All LLGs	June 2023	1 month	30,000,000
		Orient, train and refresh the DMCs on their roles and responsibilities	DDMC	CAO/ DDMC/LLG, Partners, LG Chairpersons	Before	All LLGs	Aug 2023	2 weeks	30,000,000
		Conduct inclusive quarterly review meetings the DDMC & SDMC	DDMC SDMC	CAO,OPM, LG Chairpersons	Before	All LLGs	July 2023	1 week	20,000,000
		Avail the committees with necessary tools like: Laptops, Cameras, External drives, Projectors, stationery, GPSs, Motor cycles, gumboots overalls, surveillance and monitoring at LLGs	OPM, Partners LG, MoFPED, LG Chairpersons	OPM, Partners s LG, MoFPED, LG Chairpersons	Before	All LLGs	Sept 2023	1 year	200,000,000

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Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (UGX)
	To engage in advocacy activities for Resource mobilisation	Mainstream the Disaster Management Plan into the District Development Plan.	DDLG, LLGs	CAO, SAS, TC, District planner, LG Chairpersons	Before	All LLGs	Sept 2023	3 months	3,000,000
		Write unsolicited proposals for funding	DDLG, LLGs	DDLG CAO, SAS, TC, District planner, LG chairpersons	During	All LLGs	Sept 2023	2 months	5,000,000
Capability 2: Food security									
To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters	To ensure that the population has continuous access to nutritious food	Identify target beneficiaries	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson RDC, Partners including leaders of PWDs	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Continuous	10,000,000
		Procure and supply of food items	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson RDC, Partners	During and after	All LLGs	Situational	Continuous	200,000,000
		Lobby for food items (Request for food aid)	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	OPM, CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson RDC, Partners	During	All LLGs	Situational	Continuous	10,000,000

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Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (UGX)
		Encourage localised irrigation	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners including leaders of PWDs	OPM, CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson RDC, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	55,000,000
		Train farmers in appropriate farming methods and encourage food storage practices	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	OPM, CAO, SAS, LC5 Chairperson RDC, Partners	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	130,000,000
Capability 3: Water and sanitation									
To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters	To ensure proper waste management and disposal	Sensitise the population on proper human waste disposal	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	50,000,000
		Provide water skips	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	10,000,000
		Gazette water collection points	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	30,000,000
		Construct standard accessible dumping fill site	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	200,000,000

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Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (UGX)
		Construct accessible latrines	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	DDMC, SDMCs, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	300,000,000
	To provide sufficient clean and accessible water to control the spread of diseases	Track water	DDMC, SDMC, Partners	DDMC, SDMC, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	50,000,000
		Provide accessible water harvesting containers in respective containers Conduct a hydro-geological survey	DDMC, SDMC, Partners	DDMC, SDMC, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	80,000,000
		Conduct a hydro-geological survey	DDMC, SDMC, Partners	DDMC, SDMC, Partners	before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	15,000,000
		Drill accessible boreholes and motorization of high yielding water sources.	DDMC, SDMC, Partners	DDMC, SDMC, Partners	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	505,000,000
		Distribute water purifying chemicals	DHO	Partners implementing the WASH Program	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	40,000,000
Capability 4: Health									
To strengthen the capacity of	To deliver inclusive and accessible	Conduct medical screening, diagnosis and first treatment	WHO, MoH, HCs, DHO	MDA, Partners, DHO	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	100,000,000

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Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (UGX)
the District to handle disasters	health care services to the population	Have inclusive and accessible emergency healthcare services/first aid in all health facilities	WHO, MoH, HCs, DHO	MDA, Partners, DHO	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	50,000,000
		Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs	WHO, MoH, HCs, DHO, Partners	WHO, MoH, HCs, DHO,	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	200,000,000
		Procure and construct of the dilapidated resources (HC, Ambulances)	District Engineer, Natural resources Dept, MDAs	District Engineer, Natural resources Dept, MDAs	Before	All LLGs	Continuous	Continuous	600,000,000
		Retool the existing HC and ETU.	DHO, Partners, MDAs	DHO, Partners, MDAs	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Continuous	Continuous	45,000,000
	To strengthen capacity of the existing Health personnel	Assess and identify knowledge gaps	DHO, Partners, MDAs, DMC, SDMCs	DHO, Partners, MDAs, DMC, SDMCs	Before	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	30,000,000
		Conduct the training	DHO, Partners, MDAs, DMC, SDMCs, OPM	DHO, Partners, MDAs, DMC, SDMCs, OPM	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	200,000,000

Isingiro District Multi-hazard Contingency Plan 2022/3-2024/5

Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (UGX)
To develop a culture of safety and resilience at all levels through the targeted and effective dissemination of accessible information	Sensitize the masses through established communication channels	Design inclusive health promotion messages in the different forms and legible language; role plays, charts, etc.	DHO	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs	Before , during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	50,000,000
		Enforce/Distribution/ encouraging the use of protective gears e.g. helmets, seat belts etc.	DHO	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs.	Before , during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	30,000,000
		Disseminate inclusive health messages on respective media platforms e.g. radios, community dialogues, barazas, print media and TVs, visibility materials	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs.	Before , during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	100,000,000
		Actively monitor and scale up of feedback and management systems	DHO	Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs.	Before , during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	30,000,000
To strengthen the capacity of the District to handle disasters	To provide optimal access to inclusive education	Provide a blanket school supplementary feeding	DEO, CAO, DHO, DDMC, D/ Planner, Partners, MDAs	DEO, CAO	During and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	200,000,000
		Put bye-laws for all children between 6 –18	DEO, OPM, DHO, DDMC, D/Planner,	DEO, CAO, DHO, OPM	Before	All LLGs	Situational	All the time	20,000,000

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Strategic Objective	Operational Objective	Activities	Personnel	Focal/ supporting Entities	Disaster Phase	Location	Time start	Duration	Budget (UGX)
		years to be in school (including children with disabilities) and enforce them	Partners, MDAs, Political leaders, media	and Partners					
		Offer counselling and guidance for the school going students	DEO, Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs, Health/medical practitioners	DEO, CAO, DHO, OPM and Partners	After	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	20,000,000
	To provide psycho- social rehabilitation	Engage students and youth in Music Dance and Drama as a form of education	DEO, Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs, Health medical practitioners	DEO, CAO, DHO, OPM and Partners	Before and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	58,000,000
		School dialogues on prevention and response of disasters	DEO, Partners, DDMC, SDMC, MDAs, Health/medical practitioner	DEO, CAO, DHO, OPM and Partners	Before, during and after	All LLGs	Situational	Situational	35,000,000
TOTAL									3,741,000,000

APPENDICES

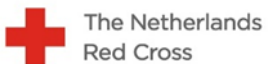
APPENDIX I: DCP UPDATING PARTICIPANTS

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